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of the railways should be undertaken. The considerations involved have long needed a popular treatment—one that would not be wrapped in the obscurity that envelops many scholarly works on the problem of transportation. Perhaps a readable and condensed book of this sort will be of more service than the published results of many exhaustive investigations.

The examination which the author makes of the interaction of politics and railways owned by the government is most useful at the present time. In general discussions, particularly, the probable growth of corrupt relations between railway officials and public servants, under either government or private ownership, has been the subject of many carelessly sweeping statements. A glance at the evidence bearing on this matter which Mr. Dunn brings forward will tend to make unqualified assertions somewhat less common than they have been. Economists and students of railway matters have learned caution in forming or expressing opinions; popular prophecies should become more balanced if such books are widely read as this deserves to be. The author's concluding decision is definitely against government ownership; and he reaches it, after a fair and critical weighing of available evidence, without any of the labored arguments from analogy that have been customary in popular works on the subject, and have served to darken counsel.

There are few situations where public ownership and private operation exist. A rather full notice of this possible solution would not have been out of place. Abuses of delegated powers of ownership, rather than of pure operation, have made the present situation acute. Present evolutionary tendencies however point to government ownership and operation and possibly call for a consideration of government operation, as well as ownership, rather than of the possible outcome just indicated.

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FERGUSON, WILLIAM SCOTT. *Greek Imperialism*. Pp. xiv, 258. Price \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1913.

This book contains a course of six Lowell Institute lectures delivered in February, 1913, to which a seventh has been added to make the list of Greek experiments in imperialism complete. It traces the development of imperialistic ideas and practice in the empires of Athens, Sparta, Alexander, the Ptolemies, Seleucids, and Antigonids, from the germinant form in the city-state, through the deification of rulers as a bond of interstate union, to the nice balance of the federal system, and makes clear the manner in which the Greeks prepared the way for the unification of the world under the empire of Rome. The judicious selection of material and the clear and well-balanced treatment reveal fullness of knowledge and penetrating insight into historical processes. Such a guide-book has value for the student of ancient history and government, and is a timely aid to the general reader in view of present-day tendencies and discussions, for it corrects widespread misconceptions as to what Greek governments really were, and as to the causes of the metamorphosis of city-states from ultimate to constituent political units. Some readers will be surprised to learn that there was "no such thing in Athens as the final settlement

of controversial matters by a single popular vote," and still more perhaps to read that if "we take into account the ratio of dominant, subject, and foreign elements, and also the time consumed in reaching with ships, orders, or explanations, the outer limits of authority, the magnitude of Athens' imperial undertaking will stand comparison with that of England in modern times."

Frequent *obiter dicta* are both enlightening and pertinent, such as, "The Greeks still have something to teach us as to the educative power of great poetry;" and, "the singleness of purpose with which Sparta made vocational training the aim of her public education achieved the happy result that she had no men of letters to betray to posterity damaging secrets of state." The author's graphic style paints many a vivid picture like this of the end of the Seleucid empire, "Then, the blackened hulk, manned by a mutinous crew, lay helpless in a sea infested with pirates, when Pompey picked it up and towed it into a Roman harbor."

Only a few errors have been noted. Chronus appears for Cronus (p. 143), Calchis for Chalcis (p. 230), and eight months are spoken of as three-fourths of the year (p. 69). The minimum panel of Athenian jurymen should be 201 instead of 401 (p. 49), the statement that men of large wealth in Athens "volunteered" to support the theatre, etc., ignores the frequent attempts to evade what was really a legal requirement (p. 65), and there is scant justification for the inclusion of Herodotus and Hippocrates with Sophocles, Phidias, et al., among the men produced by the Athenian régime (p. 74).

But defects are few and slight. The book is interesting, instructive, and stimulating, the name of the publishing firm guarantees its excellence in externals, and a select bibliography and an index contribute to its usefulness.

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GARNEAU, FRANÇOIS-ZAVIER. *Histoire du Canada. (Bibliothèque France-Amérique.)* Cinquième édition, revue, annotée et publiée avec une introduction et des appendices par son petit-fils Hector Garneau. Préface de M. Gabriel Hanotaux, de l'Académie Française. Tome I. Pp. lv, 610. Paris: Félix Alcan, 1913.

This book is unique as the combined work of two French-Canadian historians, belonging to the same family, but separated by two generations. Francois-Xavier Garneau, the original author (1809-1866), was a Liberal of the early Victorian era in Canada. His views upon the history of his race took the color of his own patriotic nationalism; yet, devout Catholic though he was, upon questions of Church and State (a very engrossing subject in French-Canadian history), he shared with contemporary Liberals an enlightened disapproval of extreme clericalism. The better part of his life he devoted to a study of the material of Canadian history, and, adopting the style and method of Michelet, he achieved the distinction of writing, in point of time, the first national history of French Canada, and certainly, as yet, the best.

It seems appropriate that his history should be selected by M. Hanotaux for the Comité France-Amérique as the initial number of their Bibliothèque,